09825246

Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: L4 and exclud$2

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ **Hit List** ◉ **Hit Count** ○ **Side by Side** ○ **Image**

Search Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, September 08, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L5	L4 and exclud$2	5	L5
L4	L3 and (nucleic acid$1 near5 probe$1)	39	L4
L3	(attach$2 or captur$2) near5 (undesir$2 or unreact$2)	666	L3
L2	L1 and nucleic acid$1	1	L2
L1	captur$2 near5 agent$1 near5 undesir$2	2	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

09/825,246

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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:39:01 ON 08 SEP 2004
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=> s captur### (10a) (undesir## or unreact##)(10A) exclud##
L1            0 CAPTUR### (10A) (UNDESIR## OR UNREACT##)(10A) EXCLUD##

=> s captur###(P)(undesir## or unreact##)(P)exclud##
L2            3 CAPTUR###(P)(UNDESIR## OR UNREACT##)(P) EXCLUD##

=> s l2 and probe#
L3            0 L2 AND PROBE#

=> s l2 and nucleic acid
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L4            0 L2 AND NUCLEIC ACID

=>

=>

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L5             3 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 1-3 bib ab kwic

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 3  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
     on STN
AN   89221596  EMBASE
DN   1989221596
TI   Platelet crossmatching with Capture P®: Clinical relevance.
AU   Bock M.; Heim M.U.; Schleich I.; Weindler R.; Wagner M.; Mempel W.
CS   Transfusionszentrum (Medizinische Klinik III), Klinikum Grosshadern der
     Universitat Munchen, D-8000 Munchen 70, Germany
SO   Infusionstherapie, (1989) 16/4 (183-185).
     ISSN: 1011-6966  CODEN: INFUEW
CY   Switzerland
DT   Journal
FS   006      Internal Medicine
     016      Cancer
     025      Hematology
LA   English
SL   English
AB   The Capture P test seems to be of clinical relevance, when
     multitransfused patients with preformed antibodies are supported by
     platelet transfusion. Donor platelets wth positive crossmatch results
     should be excluded from transfusion. Thus, many unsuccessful
     platelet transfusions, costs and undesired side effects (e.g.
     sensitization, allergic reaction) can probably be avoided.
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     sensitization, allergic reaction) can probably be avoided.

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   1977:49790  CAPLUS
DN   86:49790
TI   Double correlation technique (DDLTS) for the analysis of deep level
     profiles in semiconductors
AU   Lefevre, H.; Schulz, M.
CS   Inst. Angew. Festkoerperphys., Fraunhofer-Ges., Freiburg/Br., Fed. Rep.
     Ger.
```

SO Applied Physics (Berlin) (1977), 12(1), 45-53
CODEN: APHYCC; ISSN: 0340-3793
DT Journal
LA English
AB A very sensitive technique is presented which can be applied to determine deep level profiles in space-charge layers of Schottky barriers or p-n-junctions. The method uses an extended transient capacitance technique with correlation similar to Lang's DLTS (deep level transition spectroscopy) technique. The extension of DLTS to double correlation DDLTS is necessary to resolve the deep level profile and to **exclude** the field dependence of the **capture** cross-section and contact effects. By using a double-pulse capacitance transient and correlation, these **undesired** effects can be substracted. Profiles can be determined for deep levels at concns. 104 times lower than the background doping. Results are reported for epitaxial GaAs which showed one major deep level at 0.18 eV below the conduction band. Near the interface to the substrate, a slight shift in energy from 0.18 to 0.19 eV is observed A 2nd level at 0.43 eV decays into the epi-layer in the form of a diffusion tail.
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L5 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1975:111243 CAPLUS
DN 82:111243
TI Vinylic cations from solvolysis. XX. Ion pairs and free ions in the solvolysis and isomerization of 1,2-dianisyl-2-phenylvinyl halides and mesylates. Use of cis-trans isomerization as a mechanistic tool
AU Rappoport, Zvi; Apeloig, Yitzhak
CS Dep. Org. Chem., Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Israel
SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (1975), 97(4), 821-35
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DT Journal
LA English
AB The acetolysis of vinyl halides (I; R = Br, Cl; II, R = Br) in unbuffered and buffered AcOH shows strong common ion rate depression within a run, or by added halide ion; >93% of the products arises from the dissociated ion III. The products are 54% of the cis and 46% of the trans acetates (I and II; R = OAc). Methods for evaluating the extrapolated titrimetric rate consts. kt0 and the apparent selectivity constant αapp of III are discussed. **Capture** of III by Cl- gives a 1:1 mixture of I (R = Cl) and II (R = Cl). These reactions are accompanied by extensive cis-trans isomerization of the **unreacted** halide, which is the main process in the presence of external halide ion. A mechanism involving the ion pair (III·R-) which gives internal return with isomerization and III which gives either external ion return with isomerization of solvolysis products fits the data and is verified by a simulation method. The ionization rate constant kion and the true selectivity constant α of III were evaluated by several methods. Both solvolysis and isomerization are accelerated by AgOAc, but only the isomerization is appreciably accelerated by LiClO4. Acetolysis of the

corresponding mesylates (I and II; R = MeSO3) shows external ion return by MeSO3-, and the ion pair (III·MeSO3-) gives 13.6% of I (R = MeSO3), 10.4% of II (R = MeSO3), and 76% of III. Nonheterolytic isomerization routes were **excluded** by using several criteria. Reasons for the high selectivity of the cationic species versus the sluggish reactivity of their precursors and the similar reactivity order of the anions Br->Cl->MeSO3- in both internal and external ion return are discussed. The use of kt or kt0 as a measure of kion in vinylic systems was evaluated.

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```
=> s (oligonucleotide or nucleic acid)(10a)probe#
L6        65841 (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR NUCLEIC ACID)(10A) PROBE#

=> s l6 and ((attach## or captur##)(10a)(undesir## or unreact##))
L7            1 L6 AND ((ATTACH## OR CAPTUR##)(10A)(UNDESIR## OR UNREACT##))

=> d l7 bib ab kwic

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   1989:474357  CAPLUS
DN   111:74357
TI   Affinity removal of contaminating sequences from recombinant cloned
     nucleic acid using capture beads and use of the cloned nucleic acid for
     rapid and accurate detection of infectious organism
IN   Adler, Karl Edwin, Jr.; Miller, Jeffrey Allan
PA   du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA
SO   Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
     CODEN: EPXXDW
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   EP 296557           A2     19881228    EP 1988-109915         19880622
     EP 296557           A3     19900620
         R:  ES, GR
     WO 8810313          A1     19881229    WO 1988-US2065         19880622
```

W: AU, DK, FI, JP, NO
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE

AU	8820849	A1	19890119	AU 1988-20849	19880622
EP	365595	A1	19900502	EP 1988-906416	19880622

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

JP	02503983	T2	19901122	JP 1988-506107	19880622
ZA	8804544	A	19900228	ZA 1988-4544	19880624
IL	86853	A1	19921201	IL 1988-86853	19880624
FI	8904132	A	19890901	FI 1989-4132	19890901
NO	8905248	A	19891222	NO 1989-5248	19891222
DK	8906610	A	19900223	DK 1989-6610	19891222
PRAI	US 1987-66553		19870626		
	WO 1988-US2065		19880622		

AB Contaminating single stranded (SS) vector sequences are removed from DNA (or RNA), e.g. hybridization **probes**, using **nucleic acid** complementary to **undesired** nucleic acids which are immobilized on **capture** bead. Alternatively, the capture sequences are covalently attached to one member of a specific binding pair, e.g. biotin, and the capture beads are attached to the other member of the pair, e.g. avidin. Thus, HindIII L cytomegalovirus (CMV) DNA probe was produced from the HindIII L fragment of CMV DNA cloned into pBR322. The probe was isolated and labeled by 32P nick translation. Labeled CMV L probe was treated with biotinylated pBR322 DNA and the resultant suspension was contacted with streptavidin-CrO2 particles. After centrifugation, labeled CMV L probe was hybridized with target DNA which was immobilized on a nylon membrane. Compared to untreated probe, treated labeled CMV-L probe showed a 5 fold reduction in pBR322 crossreactivity and equal sensitivity for detection of the CMV-L target DNA.

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IT **Nucleic acid** hybridization
(**probes** for, contaminating nucleic acids removal from, by affinity purification)

=>